

reservoirs being built around Lincoln and over Nebraska under the Federal watershed program.

Finally, the bill buys time in which to seek further improvements in farm legislation. This certainly is needed, if for no other reason than to revise the bill's provision that in 1964 feed grain support prices can be dropped to 50 percent of parity.

It will be prudent of the Kennedy administration now to give up its ill-conceived ideas about mandatory controls on feed grain production and try to get the best possible voluntary program to keep supply in line.

Now that the political sniping over the bill can be dispensed with, it might be wise for Nebraskans to take a good look at the bill and see just what we have—and how it might be helpful here.

Defensive Weapons in Cuba

EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

HON. STEVEN B. DEROUNIAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 11, 1962

Mr. DEROUNIAN. Mr. Speaker, it is almost unbelievable that President Kennedy can be so naive in still persisting that military materiel sent to Cuba by the Soviets is defensive in character. In the October 9 issue of the Long Island Daily Press a copyrighted story by Robert S. Allen and Paul Scott tells about the 213 arms-bearing ships that unloaded their cargo at Cuban ports during the week of September 23 through 29.

When will the President wake up?

RUSSIA'S RUSHING JET FIGHTERS AND MISSILES TO CUBA

(By Robert S. Allen and Paul Scott)

WASHINGTON.—Russia is stepping up its arms shipments to Communist Cuba.

A record 213 ships unloaded their cargoes at Cuban ports the week of September 23 through 29.

This arms-bearing traffic brought the largest number of vessels to Cuba during a 7-day period since the Russians launched their crash program in mid-July to establish a military bastion there.

More than half of these merchants of death were Soviet bloc ships carrying additional missiles, Mig-21 jet interceptors, counter-electronic equipment, landing craft, and PT boats armed with missiles with ranges up to 80 miles.

This is the alarming report Representative JAMES FULTON, Republican, of Pennsylvania, turned over to House congressional leaders after a 2-day on-the-spot inspection-briefing tour of the Navy's strategic base at Guantanamo on the southeastern coast of Cuba.

Representative FULTON, a member of the House Space Committee, also reported his findings to Representative A. PAUL KITCHIN's Special House Investigating Subcommittee, which is probing arms shipments to Cuba.

FULTON told the bipartisan group of legislators, and this column, that the ship totals were given by Naval intelligence officers during the Guantanamo briefing arranged for his congressional party which included four other Senators and Representatives.

The intelligence experts estimated that two-thirds of the 213 ships carried either arms or military personnel from Russia. The remaining one-third unloaded such supplies as cotton, rice, oil, and jet fuel.

FULTON also revealed that he was able to get a firsthand look at a number of the Soviet bloc cargo ships. Accompanied by a fighter escort, the Navy flew him over the ships as they made their way toward Cuban ports near Guantanamo.

This foreboding report of new Soviet arms shipments was in direct contrast to Under Secretary George W. Ball's soothing State Department report to the KITCHIN committee on October 3.

Deliberately underestimating the Cuban threat, Ball reported:

"In the last few weeks we have read much in the newspapers of the military buildup of Cuba by the Soviet Union. Quite clearly it does not constitute a threat to the United States.

"Since July when the volume of Soviet military shipments to Cuba suddenly vaulted upward, 85 shiploads arrived in Cuban ports."

Under Secretary Ball's figure of 85 shiploads of arms is at variance with a Navy report sent the State Department the day before he testified. This Naval Intelligence estimate, dated October 2, fully supported Representative FULTON's figures as obtained in his September 29-30 briefing.

Chairman KITCHIN, vigorously questioning much of Ball's testimony, plans to recall the Undersecretary this week to quiz him on the naval shipping data and why this wasn't made available to his committee.

Already, Representative KITCHIN has requested the Defense Department to furnish detailed information on the Soviet arms buildup to determine the accuracy of a number of other statements made by Ball.

For example, the North Carolina legislator wants the full story on the four cruise-type SS-N-1 missiles which the State Department now admits are in Cuba.

When he appeared before the committee, Ball flatly contended that these missiles have a range of only 20 to 35 miles. KITCHIN challenged this, stating he had information that the missiles can travel more than 130 nautical miles when guided by ships or planes.

Ball, strongly contending he had no knowledge of this, agreed to check further with the Department's intelligence aids to determine the exact range.

Report of the Resolutions Committee of the National Rivers and Harbors Congress

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. PAUL G. ROGERS

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 11, 1962

Mr. ROGERS of Florida. Mr. Speaker, the Resolutions Committee of the National Rivers and Harbors Congress is one of America's most productive organizations in the field of the Nation's waterways, flood control, and reclamation. The convention, held in Washington, this year was attended by registered delegates from 44 States, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, and Virgin Islands, and the District of Columbia. Florida took second place in attendance with 43 delegates present.

As chairman of the resolutions committee, it was my privilege to preside over one of the most productive meetings this committee has ever conducted.

The resolutions committee is composed of representatives from every section of the country and their occupational specialties represent business, government, and interested organizations. The resolutions adopted give expression and strong evidence of the sentiment of the subject matter contained, and I ask that these resolutions be included in the Record at this point.

The resolutions follow:

REPORT OF THE RESOLUTIONS COMMITTEE TO
THE 49TH NATIONAL CONVENTION OF THE
NATIONAL RIVERS AND HARBORS CONGRESS

FOREWORD

Our natural resources, and particularly land and water resources, through proper development, continue to make a major contribution to the economic growth of our Nation. The wise management of these resources is essential if their continued contribution is to be realized. The things we do now and in the future must be done with the potential of these resources in mind. The National Rivers and Harbors Congress has assumed a leading role in resource development and again dedicates its efforts toward the building of a greater America through accelerated development of these valuable assets.

THE PRESIDENT'S CONSERVATION MESSAGE

The progress that has been made in resource development, as pointed out in the President's message of March 1 this year is indeed gratifying to this congress. Plans for the future also reflect the importance he attaches to a sound program to provide and maintain a standard of living appropriate for the American people. His conclusion that our national conservation effort must include the complete spectrum of resources is an indication to this congress that for years to come the development he recommends will provide complete development of this vital part of the American heritage.

NEW STARTS

The orderly development of our water-resource projects dictates that there be orderly planning and construction on an economical schedule. Moreover, the term "new starts" should not apply to features designated as units of a comprehensive basin plan. Once work starts in a basin other features should follow in an orderly scheduled manner. Therefore, we urge the responsible agencies to program a reasonable number of new planning and construction starts in their budgets. We also urge the Congress to include sufficient funds for such programs. It is in the national interest to do so.

MAINTENANCE

Good progress is being made through appropriations by the Congress to reduce the backlog of maintenance of our waterways. The work is not complete and wherever traffic justifies specified channel dimensions, every effort should be made to provide the maintenance necessary. Moreover, funds appropriated should be sufficient to provide adequate dimensions throughout the length of the project rather than piecemeal maintenance of sections over a long period of time.

FLOOD-PLAIN DEVELOPMENT

The program for flood-plain information studies, as authorized by the congress, provides a medium whereby State and local governments can avail themselves of data essential to the solution of the flood-plain regulation problem. We urge them to take full advantage of the Federal, State, and local laws to the extent that they can solve their problems of improper development in flood-plain areas.

LOW FLOW REGULATION

The National Rivers and Harbors Congress supports legislation authorizing the provi-

"Probably the most effective ASW in the world is our offensive power and potential, both in peace and war—our ability to keep the Communists away from additional points of egress into the oceans."

If the areas remain open, Ricketts stressed, the Reds could "flood the seas" with submarines. (The U.S.S.R. has 430 undersea craft.) The official continued:

"Of course, it takes a great deal more effort to kill submarines after they're in the open ocean than it does to bottle them up in a few miles of straits."

"But you can't do that kind of warfare unless you have a tremendous offensive capability, unless you can maintain the peacetime stature of our fleets overseas, unless the people (Communists) recognize this as offensive power and are afraid of it."

History, the Navy's No. 2 man observed, is studied with the eclipse of nations that became solely defensive.

"We saw what happened to France in the last war," he said, "and to the United States in our early history when a Jefferson directive swept our shipping from the ocean, leaving virtually at sea but coastal traffic."

"Terrific" efforts were made during the Spanish-American War to force the Navy into coastal artillery of newly built

advocates of retrenchment are again on the scene.

the official said soberly, "there are no would force the U.S. Navy into service. We must guard against it, watch it and do everything in our power to maintain and increase our offensive posture."

of the seas isn't the "end objective," Ricketts explained, and this should be understood by Americans. The big reason gaining such control is to use the oceans wisely "both while gaining control and afterward."

New Pulaski Polaris Submarine Has a Rich Tradition To Uphold

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

HON. ROMAN C. PUCINSKI

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 3, 1962

Mr. PUCINSKI. Mr. Speaker today marks the 183d anniversary of the death of Gen. Casimir Pulaski, who came to this country to assist the newly emerging American colonies in their Revolutionary War with England.

This date is particularly significant because President Kennedy recently ordered the naming of a new Polaris submarine in memory of this gallant and heroic soldier who repeatedly demonstrated his unflinching bravery and who died defending the new Nation which had won his allegiance at the Battle of Savannah on October 11, 1779.

Casimir Pulaski's heroism on the battlefield has become legendary. He formed a crack fighting unit which was a model for the untrained companies, regiments, and battalions which were being formed under General Washington. Their reputation for spirit, courage, versatility, and leadership was unexcelled. And this reputation persisted largely owing to the awe-inspiring presence of General Pulaski who never asked his men to do more than he did himself. His unre-

lenting willingness to expose himself to enemy fire has been rarely equaled and never surpassed in our long history of brave military men.

This new Polaris submarine, with its ability to provide instant retaliation, with its high degree of mobility, with its powers of concealment, and its dedication to protecting America regardless of the odds placed against it, is a fitting memorial to this great Revolutionary hero who came here from Poland so many years ago.

Casimir Pulaski was recognized by some of our most astute Founding Fathers as a man of rare qualities. When he expressed his willingness to join America's fight for independence from Great Britain, Benjamin Franklin wrote a personal letter of recommendation to Gen. George Washington asking him to review his record of valor and capabilities as a commander.

General Washington was so impressed with Pulaski's qualifications that he immediately dispatched a letter to the Congress requesting his appointment as an officer in the American Army.

It is apparent from historical records of the time that Pulaski, who had left Poland to escape retaliation for his efforts to prevent partition of Poland, dedicated his life to the cause of American freedom in the hope that his deeds would win a strong ally for the Polish cause, which was so similar in ideals to the American one.

It is difficult to measure the respect and affection which has been paid him by the descendants of the original participants in the Revolutionary War. Pulaski, more than any single individual, has stood for the past 183 years as the symbol of Polish-American unity and friendship and devotion to the common ideals of brotherhood and human freedom.

May I offer my congratulations to the crew of the submarine which will bear this gallant name. The men who serve on her will have a noble tradition to uphold, and a fighting spirit which has set an example for military and naval men throughout our history. Gen. Casimir Pulaski continues, in spirit, to protect America from those who would destroy her.

The New Farm Bill—An Editorial

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

HON. PHIL WEAVER

OF NEBRASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 11, 1962

Mr. WEAVER. Mr. Speaker, on September 29, 1962, the Lincoln (Nebr.) Journal carried an editorial on the newly signed Food and Agriculture Act of 1962. The editorial, entitled "New Farm Bill," is a thoughtful one and a comprehensive study of the situation.

I do not agree entirely with all of the conclusions of the editorialist. For example it is suggested that the administration give up in its efforts to get any compulsory features into the feed grain

program and try for a voluntary program that might work.

On paper and ideally, perhaps, this would be the solution. However, as has been pointed out innumerable times on the floor of this House during the debate on various farm programs which have been offered, these voluntary programs just have not succeeded. We have had voluntary programs in the past and they have not worked because too few farmers volunteer to join the programs. The emergency feed grain program of 1961 was an example of this. It did some good, but unfortunately it was not 100-percent successful because not enough farmers signed up for it.

As long as some farmers can take advantage of the program without participating in it, the programs cannot work completely.

With that exception, however, I do feel that the editorial is accurate and objective. I would most strongly commend it to the attention of my colleagues. With that in mind, the editorial follows:

[From the Lincoln (Nebr.) Journal, Sept. 29, 1962]

NEW FARM BILL

Judging from the verbal abuse heaped on the much-amended farm bill just signed by President Kennedy, one might be convinced by now that this is at best a worthless, and at worst a dangerous, piece of legislation.

More careful examination of the bill indicates, however, that this is not the case. In fact, there are many features of the measure, some of them not well known, that suggest it could be an extremely valuable tool in curbing farm surpluses, stabilizing farm income and turning agricultural lands to more advantageous uses.

The major provisions of the bill are, in themselves, constructive for the agricultural economy. Most important is the extension, with some modification, of the 1962 feed grain program for another year.

In spite of a general lack of enthusiasm for this program, it has succeeded in reversing the upward spiral of production and in bringing feed grain output in line with utilization.

The much-criticized two-price plan for wheat, included in the bill, certainly should be an improvement over the programs in effect in recent years.

This will set a reasonably high support price on wheat used for domestic food consumption and export and a low enough support on the balance to encourage its use as feed grain. Additionally, it will allow the wheat acreage to drop below the unrealistic minimum of 55 million acres which has been in effect since 1938.

Virtually overlooked in the bill is a provision by which present conservation reserve land can be kept out of production. Had this 1.3 million acres of grassland been permitted to go back to growing crops, as it would next year without this legislative action, the problems of overproduction would have started all over again.

Another little-noticed portion of the measure will offer crop-reducing incentives to farmers who feed all their grain to livestock. In the past these farmers have had little reason to participate in production control programs.

Perhaps the most significant long-range provisions of the bill will be the assistance offered for switching cropland into grass, trees and recreation areas.

It will, for instance, provide Federal funds to help local organizations build outdoor recreation facilities. This should be a natural to help develop recreation on the small